





## Library of Australia

[illegible]







have a mischievous impression, not without  
 ect, in ulterior measures.  
 The Government of Victoria, however, if  
 wish to make out a right to our territory,  
 e settlers weakened their cause by de-  
 ing £50,000 sufficient and even excessive  
 compensation. If this is true, where is the  
 is of that right which they assume  
 hold in reserve for the purpose of  
 of the territory itself? So far  
 revenue constitutes any claim, they  
 are that they do not possess it. So far  
 the Border colonists argue upon the pro-  
 tion of their interests as contributors, it  
 also reduced. Their share in Parliamentary  
 representation is proportionately lessened. This  
 not our case, but at all events, if it is good  
 diminish the indebtedness of Victoria, it  
 ally lowers the pretensions of Albany.  
 Mr. JAMES MARTIN has indicated that if a  
 compromise is not effected, Border custom-  
 sers will be established. We should be  
 sorry to weaken the hands of the  
 vernment by any dissent from  
 his plans, but we should hardly less regret the  
 re measures contemplated. We earnestly  
 hope that there will be a spirit of wisdom  
 on the rulers of both colonies, for the  
 people cannot wish for unfriendly relations,  
 and particularly for obstructions to their commerce.  
 The beginning of strife is as the letting out  
 of a war," says the proverb, meaning thereby  
 a very little opening in the embankment  
 soon makes itself larger, and in a few  
 a very large increase to a degree which no  
 man power can arrest. We are sorry to see  
 the early history of this colony a spirit of  
 antagonism growing up, which must be perilous  
 to its welfare, and which must require the  
 uence of agents whose interests will not  
 say be in the promotion of peace.  
 If there were no other course of adjustment,  
 would be honourable to refer to a third  
 ty, and to decide by arbitration what is  
 per to be paid to this colony, in view of  
 the interests involved. Sir J. M. MARTIN  
 deals to our pride and courage in defeating  
 clear and indisputable rights. It is  
 cially this feeling, so natural to all of us,  
 hich requires time to moderate and subdue.  
 ere rights are questioned they can be only  
 led by a superior power, compelling each  
 ty to submit, or by reference to a common  
 ge, voluntarily chosen, or by fighting it out.  
 We prepared for the last alternative? We  
 many are.

VERY fair insight into the prospects of ad-  
 ditional settlement in the colony of Victoria is  
 rdered by a report drawn up by Mr. S. S. S. S.  
 Surveyor-General, for the information of  
 ending settlers. The whole colony is  
 ided into counties, and only a very small  
 tion remains unexplored. The available  
 d has been thoroughly examined and re-  
 ted upon, and a new arrival can now be  
 ced in possession of information as to the  
 mate, soil, and water supply of the different  
 tions of the colony.  
 It is used to be said years ago that with free  
 cation before survey a newly-arrived immigrant  
 ould find his family in a wagon, go up  
 d country, and down to a comfortable where  
 liked. But liberty without knowledge is  
 on a delusion, and a new-comer who had  
 his experience to gain might wander far  
 wide before he chose wisely. It is un-  
 uestionably very much to the advantage of a  
 nger to have placed at his command some  
 eral leading information as to the character  
 the country open for settlement. Hitherto  
 selectors have had to find out for them-  
 selves what they wanted to know, and  
 re often lost time and money through  
 ignorance. Those who have selected most  
 ily have generally been persons with a  
 d wide knowledge of the district, and  
 d their knowledge has been made valuable for  
 ers who have followed in their wake.  
 ere are too many cases, however, in  
 hich the privilege of selection has been  
 ously used with great want of judgment, and  
 idently in profound ignorance that money  
 d labour might have been laid out to  
 hich greater advantage.  
 When throwing the whole colony open,  
 e Government did not do much to give  
 ormation as to what the colony was like. It  
 t the settler on his own resources, and left  
 to find out what he wanted to know.  
 Sometimes those resources have proved ad-  
 equate; sometimes, however, they have been  
 ately at fault. We are not aware how far  
 information available in the Survey Office  
 ould admit of a report as to the character of  
 unold land being drawn up similar to that  
 ved by Mr. SKENE; but if the information  
 ould be accurate, it could be valuable, its pub-  
 lication would probably prove useful.  
 The process of alienating land has been  
 rried on in the neighbouring colony with  
 t rapidity during the last ten years.  
 e Crown has now parted with something  
 e eleven millions of acres, or an  
 rage of about fifteen acres per head of  
 population. This is a superabundant  
 ount for the purposes of agricultural  
 uction, so far as the mere feeding of  
 population is concerned; but then as  
 ense proportion of the purchased  
 d remains as purely pastoral as it  
 s was when the land was in the Crown, it  
 hing an acre. Lessees in possession can-  
 ot bring themselves to part with what they  
 re accustomed to consider their own land,  
 t strained their credit to the utmost to buy  
 freehold when forced to surrender the  
 eehold. A very large portion of the wool,  
 certainly the best wool, now produced in  
 ictoria is grown on land for which at least a  
 und an acre has been paid. How far on the  
 ole this is a profitable transaction  
 point we have no means of  
 ertaining; yet that in choice situations  
 ertaining pays even where a high price has been  
 an for the land seems to be indicated by the  
 t that the large freehold estate in a good  
 situation recently changed hands at three  
 ounds an acre. The purchase of pastoral  
 d in Victoria does not seem to have reached  
 limit by the exhaustion of the purses of the  
 atters; on the contrary, it has had to be  
 iciently checked. The Government has had  
 exert its ingenuity to frame clauses in the  
 d laws which should prevent squatters from  
 iving advantage of the privileges accorded  
 selectors; and, after the utmost ingenuity  
 proved fruitless, a high-handed executive  
 nder the power was resorted to, and the  
 ility to be exposed to suction annually  
 expressly limited. It seems impossible to  
 y as present how much land squatters  
 ould still take up at a pound an acre if  
 ey were allowed their full fling.  
 Meanwhile it is pretty clear from Mr.  
 KENE's report that the pick of the  
 ony has already been alienated, and  
 t first-class land can only be found  
 w either in small patches, or in remote  
 d inaccessible situations. Victoria's  
 private property, and new comers attached  
 to the land hunger must be contented with  
 ond-class fare. A glance at some of the











English  
received  
TUB-  
and 3  
feet 6  
shop  
OO.  
Service-  
George  
AUC-  
day.  
r son.  
a first-  
market  
command  
ara."  
l by  
George,  
l by  
right.  
l by  
grain  
7.  
ARTZ  
ANY,  
beg to  
in 188  
to 40-  
station,  
70, to  
it was  
common  
in just  
now  
Re-  
or (in  
Public  
Gold  
with  
the  
of the  
to to  
17, at  
more  
bricks  
the  
to not  
door.  
street,  
fence  
street,  
up 14  
farm,  
in the  
BED-  
im-  
pance  
tion-  
tion  
next,  
appa-  
ring  
with  
portion  
tions,  
prove,  
of the  
and  
ed by  
book  
rased  
r,  
the  
tent  
700  
most



